

## Relief Corps Drama on Friday, Jan. 29th

Already the tickets are selling very fast for the concert and dance to be held in the Opera House on Friday night, Jan. 29th. The proceeds of which is to go to the Relief Corps.

From the results of the first week's sale of tickets the committee in charge inquires satisfied that there will be a full house when the curtain rises on "The Talkers" and advise all who want to see something a little better than was ever attempted in Gleichien before to secure their seats early.

The Players, the resident stock company at the Grand Theatre in Calgary, have contracted to put on an exact reproduction of this play as it will be staged in the Grand next week. Therefore, this will be a treat that all lovers of the drama cannot afford to miss.

While the cause which the entertainment and dance which the committee are to give is one of the first consideration, every one is sure to get full value for their money.

Look for posters and other advertising material regarding the night's performance.

You can purchase the tickets for \$1 at any store in town and for ten or fifty cents have them exchanged for reserved seats.

## Wax Prices a Hundred Years Ago

A hundred years ago war and peace was also at wax and prices of food were soaring much as they are today.

The waxing of an old day book kept by Abraham Pickard, a store-keeper of Edwardville, Ill., an interesting side light is thrown on the retail selling prices of some of the necessities of life in this town nearly a hundred years ago.

This document bears the initial date, July 14, 1815, gives an idea of what men and women of Illinois bought the year after the state was born and what they had to pay. One entry explains why women's gowns were used instead of nails in the building of houses and barns. The charge for 100 pounds of four penny nails was \$30.00 or nearly 38 cents a pound.

In 1819 beef and pork were four to six cents a pound and four 40 penny nails was \$30.00 or nearly 38 cents a pound. Corn was worth \$12 a barrel. Corn was worth \$13 to 50 cents a bushel and wheat \$1.00. These cereals dropped in the market the next year to 15 cents for corn and 37 cents for wheat.

One entry shows that the housewife had to pay \$1.25 for five lbs. of sugar. Another entry on the same date showed that one brand of sugar cost 334 cents a pound and that pepper brought 374 cents a pound.

Items for wine scattered here and there through the book indicate that the beverages sold for 6 to 8 cents a gallon. Some home-made brandies brought a little return to the merchant. Empty bottles were not then thrown into the street or put in garbage barrels a hundred years ago. For a quart receptacle of this kind 25 cents was charged. In other words the bottle cost one-third as much as the whisky it held.

One bottle cost \$1.00, a pair of mules \$50.00, seven pairs of glass \$1.33, a pitcher \$7.75 cents, a tea caddy \$1.00 and a pound of tea \$4.00.

## Hockey Notes

Tuesday night the Gleichien Junior hockey team put up the best game ever witnessed here, defeating the Bassano Juniors by a score of 10 to 3. What pleased the local boys and their admirers particularly was that the Bassano players were so very much bigger and heavier than our little fellows.

The Gleichien boys were most nervous, for as one lad asked, "Why did they send full grown men to play against us babies?"

However the babies were all together too fast for their visitors and completely outclassed them in team work in every way. Their combination was great to behold. All the boys played well and it would be most difficult to select out one above another as being more distinguished.

H. D. McKay as referee and "Billy" McGraw as judge of play proved most satisfactory to both teams.

After the game P. C. Vigar generously entertained the boys at supper at the Palm Parlor and we will ever be remembered by the Bassano and Gleichien boys.

The line-up of the teams was as follows:

**BASSANO** GLEICHEN  
J. Haggan goal N. Hallowell  
J. Haggan point Allen Quenneville  
J. Ferguson cover Day James  
McGraw  
Allen centre Vign. Baugman  
McGraw cover Day James  
D. DeMaris "R" Report Hunter  
Scott, Gleichien 10-3

The Gleichien Juniors also played a game at Sturhead last Friday night and suffered their first defeat by 4 to 3. The boys went up with out a manager and complain that there was no fence around the rink but they are anxious to meet the Sturhead boys in Gleichien once more.

On Monday next, January 25th, all star team of hockey will be here from Cluny to battle against the Gleichien Stars. This gives promise of being another interesting game.

## Gleichien Grain Market

SPRING WHEAT	
1 Northern	\$1.10
2 Northern	1.13
3 Northern	1.08
4 Northern	1.04
5 Northern	.99
6 Northern	.94
2 C.W. Oats	.45
Barley	.47
1 Feed Oats	.42
2 Feed Oats	.47
3 Barley	.51
1 Nor West Flax	.38
2 Can West	1.18
3	1.35

## Red Cross Asks Help

The Gleichien Red Cross would make a special request of the ladies of the town and district to be present at the rooms on Thursday, Jan. 28th, from 2 to 4 p.m., when a sewing box will be held. All are invited to attend and assist whether or not they be members of the society.

M. Mecklenburg, the eye specialist, will be at the Gleichien Pharmacy all day Saturday, Jan. 23rd. You should not fail to see him if you eyes need the slightest attention.

## Town Council Held a Meeting Friday Night

A meeting of the Town Council was held in the Town Hall on Friday evening last night, which there were present Mayor Bray, Councillors T. H. Bech, A. R. Wallace, and R. H. Hogg.

The minutes of the meeting held on Jan. 8th were read and adopted, the secretary read a letter from the International Coal and Coke Co. submitting a plan for steam coal.

After discussion it was moved by Ald. Bech seconded by Ald. Wallace that the secretary invite Messrs. McConnell and Brown to submit letters for supplying the International Mine & Coke Co. steam coal for the year 1915 which was duly carried. Mr. O. P. Weddell laid complaint against the excessive business tax charged against him for the year 1914, whereupon Ald. Bech and Hogg carried that the secretary interview Mr. Laycock and ascertain the amount of the tax paid by Mr. Weddell and have his taxes adjusted accordingly.

Ald. Bech and Wallace carried that the first and second readings of By-law No. 59 be passed, which is to repeal section H of By-law No. 10.

Ald. Bech and Hogg then moved and carried that the first and second readings of By-law No. 60 be passed, which provides for the licensing of motor vehicles. Mr. Hogg outlined a scheme of purchasing the electric light plant from P. C. Vigar for the purpose of running the plant and eliminating and reducing the present heavy running expenses.

Before adjournment, Councillor Hogg moved that the Public Works Committee investigate the cost per gallon of water and the capacity of each well, but there being no second the matter was dropped.

## Standard and Craigantler

L. H. Laverdian has the proud distinction of winning first prize for his trees and it is not to be wondered at. Two years ago there were no buildings or trees on his place in the spring of 1913 Mr. Laverdian started to build and plant trees and considering the time there is nothing in the western north to beat them. Irrigation and cultivation at regular intervals is the secret.

Farmers in need of bobsleighs should see W. Dunkerton who guarantees good workmanship.

The annual meeting of the Craigantler School District will be held at the Craigantler school house on Friday, January 15. All interested are requested to attend.

The coal at the Standard mine is improving as development proceeds and is now said to rank among the very best produced in Alberta.

Peter Beak arrived home from Montana last week. He says that he is pleased to get back once more.

All are invited to attend and assist whether or not they be members of the society.

The potato buyers of Nankana are on the move and have infected the district. Compared with the prices obtained at last harvest time it would seem fortunes will be made when our farmers open their pits next spring.

Don't forget the Underwear Sale next Tuesday.

## United Farmers Annual Convention

On Sunday afternoon quite a large delegation of the Gleichien branch of the United Farmers left for Edmonton to attend the annual convention which opened there on Tuesday.

Important resolutions have been received from the various local unions by the secretary of the U. F. A., and these will be read and discussed at the annual convention to be held in Edmonton on Jan. 19.

Among the many resolutions that will be discussed will be those dealing with war relief measures and contributions from the farmers of the prairie, free trade with Britain, agricultural credit, equal suffrage, rights of married women, surtax on various land, municipal banks, U. F. A. political party, bribery and political campaign funds. These resolutions in full are as follows:

**WAR RELIEF**  
McCauley Union, No. 415—

"Whereas, the farmers of the northwest are suffering rather than suffering from the effects of the present European war; and

"Whereas, the advanced price of wheat means extra hardship upon the people of the older countries; therefore, be it resolved that the United Farmers of Alberta, in three prairie provinces shall ask farmers to contribute, the sum of \$1000 to be used for the relief of the war-stricken people of the world."

**FREE TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN**  
Board of Directors—

"We, the representatives of the United Farmers of Alberta, assembled in our annual convention, request the government and parliament to take the next session of parliament, to abolish the customs tariff between Great Britain and Canada, so as to give the same free entry to British goods coming into Canada as Canadian goods have in going into Great Britain, a measure which we consider to be in the best interests of the people of Canada, as well as a fitting expression of imperial unity in the present crisis."

**AGRICULTURAL CREDIT**  
Consolidated Resolution—  
"Resolved that the government be petitioned to take the most effective method whereby the farmer may secure cheap money and a better line of credit, which we believe can be secured by the formation of co-operative credit associations."

**EQUAL SUFFRAGE**  
Gleichien Union, No. 90—

"Whereas the United Farmers of Alberta have advocated, first and always, equal suffrage for women; our province and Dominion, therefore, be it now resolved, that we, the United Farmers of Alberta do not demand a plebiscite upon the question of equal suffrage for women."

"Whereas, we have always considered them as home builders, who have always borne their share of the hardships of pioneer life; and

"Whereas our provincial government have never taken seriously our former resolutions upon the subject; therefore, be it now resolved, that we, the United Farmers of Alberta do not demand a plebiscite upon the question of equal suffrage for women."

**RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN**  
Sunray Union, No. 420—

"Whereas there is no statute law providing for the legal rights of married women in the settling of their husbands' estates; therefore, be it now resolved, that we, the United Farmers of Alberta do not demand a plebiscite upon the question of equal suffrage for women."

**WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE**  
Sunray Union, No. 420—

"Whereas there is no statute law providing for the legal rights of married women in the settling of their husbands' estates; therefore, be it now resolved, that we, the United Farmers of Alberta do not demand a plebiscite upon the question of equal suffrage for women."

## Small Ratepayer Ventures Again

The Call invites letters to readers of public interest, but does not necessarily agree with the opinions expressed. Name of writer must accompany letter, but name will not be published unless desired.

**EDITOR CALL—**  
It is with fear and trembling that I venture once again to address you. Indeed, Mr. Editor, I almost wish sometimes that I had never attempted to write to a newspaper as it seems to me that you must have a million or more readers ready to criticize everything a journalist says. But, being a Britisher I think it my duty to display a little of the heroism that my fellows are displaying across the pond and "come back," even though I feel slightly wounded.

Really, now, I don't mind so much what "R. Ratepayer," was Service or Peter MacLean has printed about me as I do the well-meaning—things others say about me. I don't think of myself as that a number of my best friends have been blamed for what I wrote.

Now let me confess that I am a little nervous, and would hardly undertake to write you again, but that an old friend of mine who says he once went to high school, has promised me that he would help me as best he could should I get in trouble over my second attempt at writing letters for a newspaper.

Now let a big job to try to tackle three different writers all at one time, especially when I make a guess that they are something of the trinity that I used to hear of in Sunday School, or the "Cobbler's Three" that "Dad" used to punish me by reading.

"Ratepayer" starts off with: "I welcome the criticism," and

Wm. Service says: "I was very glad indeed."

Peter MacLean hits the high spot with, "I was more than amazed."

Now, Mr. Editor, Small Ratepayer is "puzzled" to know just how three fellows all-in-one got so many stars.

"Ratepayer," I imagine, not only welcomed my criticism but has decided to let me to get another chance to see his writing in the paper.

He intimates that he is unaware that he has made any accusations against the Board of Trade, but it runs in my mind that he said the town was struggling because we have no Board of Trade. I really thought we had a Board of Trade and a paid secretary, and I am not yet fully convinced but that on the minutes of the Board there is a motion to pay a secretary. If so then why has not that secretary kept the Board alive and drawn his salary?

I thank "Ratepayer" for supplying such information as he did regarding taxation, and will be obliged if he will enlighten us still further on this important question, for it would seem that he is rather inclined to let party politics enter into his views.

Wm. Service accuses me of having more education than he has. I feel flattered and proud so when he says that he has read my letters over several times.

He says he fought hard, for side-walks, but admits he accomplished little. Well in that case I do not blame him for dropping out of the council and at once wanting to see

some one do the work he failed in. It is not generous of Mr. Service. I am not acquainted with either Mr. Cobden or McCauley, although I know Charley is quite a persuasive talker, but hardly as forcible as my friend William.

With regard to electric lights I think that "Ratepayer" will be more able to discuss the rate problem and to glad to see him answer Mr. Service.

Peter MacLean is amazed at the letter and particularly regarding my saying I understood that Gleichien had a Board of Trade and a paid secretary and I persons. I must take it from him that there is no paid or unpaid secretary. The only wonder in my mind now is that Mr. MacLean should take upon himself the responsibility of opening letters that were not addressed to him, especially as he holds the position of Town Clerk, and it seems more than probable that correspondence would be frequently addressed to the Board of Trade in which the writers would be asking pertinent questions regarding town affairs and would like independent answers.

Now, Mr. Editor, this is about all the I get at one time and if I get in trouble over this I will either quit writing or get my high school friend to help me out. I thank you.

**SMALL RATEPAYER**  
Remember the Underwear Sale on Tuesday, next, Jan. 26th.

Renew your subscription to the CALL.

To whom it may concern: Please take notice that "Monte Carlo," some miles south of town, is from this date detached closed, owing to the depression in business. It is expected that with the arrival of green grass and the Chinook winds next spring the old line camp will open as usual.

It will be pleasing for the numerous friends of Robt. MacMillan to learn that after an illness of about three weeks he is recovering nicely at Mrs. Schind's hospital. It is expected that "Bob" will soon be about again as usual.

Mrs. I. Parks, Maternity Nurse, is prepared to go to any time at any hour. Residences with Mrs. W. J. Ferguson, Phone 100, Gleichien, Saskatchewan P.O. Box 414.

FOR EXCHANGE—Lots 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

## MISCELLANEOUS



## Her Vengeance

By Basil Tozer

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited  
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

He looked at Della and he looked at Elira. His love was with the one, but an unlawful love. With the other was justice and his plighted word; he could not deny to himself that Della had a right to ask from him what she had asked.

He folded his arms. He decided that he would not speak. Not all the powers of earth would at that moment have forced a word from his lips.

"Well," said Della looking at him with scorn.

"You are to fetch a policeman," said Elira to the footman, and she, too, gave Hugh a look of contempt.

The footman started, hesitated, looked at Della, then understood the order was seriously given, was meant to be obeyed. He withdrew quickly.

In the study no one spoke a word. Elira seemed the most composed. Della gloomed sullenly to herself, for she felt she had been cheated out of the best part of her triumph, and all her suspicions of Hugh's loyalty were strengthened. As for Hugh, he knew that they both despised him, and he knew that he deserved this from them both.

A heavy step sounded in the corridor and a policeman entered. Hugh looked at him, but could not see him very clearly. It did indeed occur to him that the man's features were familiar; yet they were strange, too, as though perhaps seen before under some different circumstances. He heard Della's voice saying:

"Oh, Hugh, dear, will you tell the officer why we wait him?"

Hugh stiffened himself. He thought this was cruel of Della, and yet she was acting within her rights. It was his duty to take her side. Both these women scorned him; and yet he would show them that he knew what he ought to do, and that he had the strength to do it.

"Constable," he said, motioning to Elira, "this lady has obtained admission here by falsely representing herself to be Lady Castlemare."

"Very good, sir," said the constable, advancing toward Elira, "you come along with my young woman."

"Fetch a cab—a four wheeler," said Hugh to the footman, lingering in the open doorway.

"Thoughtful as ever," sneered Della, not even yet content.

The footman, who had been waiting outside, came in and said, "The constable is waiting, sir."

"But she ought to be waiting," said Della, "the room, and she may have stolen something."

The constable looked embarrassed. "There's a female searcher at the police station to attend to that, miss," he said.

"Oh, but I could do it," said Della, "I'm a woman, and I know what I'm doing."

"Don't you dare touch me," said Elira fiercely.

"Better leave it to the female searcher," recommended the constable.

The footman appeared, all excitement. "Four wheeler at the door, miss," he said.

"Come along, young woman," said the constable, holding Elira by the arm and marching her towards the door.

A mist seemed to swim before Hugh's eyes. He saw that Della was watching him. As the constable was leading her through the door, Elira looked back at him. Hugh thought his brain must burst, it seemed so swell as if all the blood in his body had rushed to it and yet he knew he must not stir nor give the faintest sign. The effort by which he stood quite still and motionless was an effort greater than he could ever have made when his life hung upon a blow or his speed.

"Oh, but I have a moment," Della cried, "ought we not to come, too, to charge the woman?"

"Oh, yes, miss, certainly," the policeman answered, pausing and looking back. "Certainly, miss. High Street police station, miss. You will come at once will you not, miss?"

"Certainly, we shall both come," said Della, glancing at Hugh.

The policeman and his captive disappeared into the waiting cab.

Della looked again at Hugh and he looked back at her. Something in his expression daunted her, and yet her moody anger and suspicion were not yet satisfied.

"Well," she said, "well, Hugh, you seemed interested in that young woman?"

"There is more in this than you understand, Della," said Hugh, trying to speak as quietly as he could.

"So I believe," said Della.

She turned as if to leave the room and then turned back to face Hugh. In another moment the storm would have broken; when the door was flung open and Mr. Hetherington, who had returned just in time to see the four wheeler driving away, burst into the room.

"What's all this?" he shouted. "I've given James the sack. Has some one been here while I've been out?"

"Only for a minute," Hugh began, but his uncle interrupted him.

"A minute's enough," he shouted, and ran across the room, and hurled himself at the great safe near the fireplace. "It's open," he screamed as he pulled at the handle. "I left it locked."

He flung the door wide and for a moment searched within like a man distraught.

"Gone!" he yelled suddenly. "My God, they've got it at last!"

"What's gone?" asked Della.

He looked round wildly with a madman's face. He staggered to a chair and sat down; his lips moved but no sound came only a little rustle gathered on his mousetraps.

"It was more," he answered her in the same wild way. "Nothing like it in the world—no one can guess—"

"I think I can," said Hugh.

"You!" cried Mr. Hetherington turning on him.

"Was it, by any chance," said Hugh, "a secret process for the manufacture of diamonds?"

### CHAPTER XIV. A CLUE

These words of Hugh's had an extraordinary effect on Mr. Hetherington, who sprang to his feet on hearing them and stared at his nephew with an expression almost of terror.

"What, you knew!" he cried.

"I've guessed, at least," said Hugh. "Perhaps you know more," said Mr. Hetherington, still watching him closely; "perhaps this woman was a friend of yours?"

"Ah!" said Della, starting, "at any rate he had met her before."

"Do you mean you suspect me of robbing you?" asked Hugh with a heat which was checked the next moment by the secret feeling he had of having been guilty of disloyalty towards Della.

"As for having seen her before," he added more quickly, "I think we have all done that, for I believe she is the velvet woman of the motor car that ran into us near your country place."

"Yes, that is possible," said Mr. Hetherington slowly. "But what do you know about the secret process?"

"A secret process of making diamonds?" said Della. "Why, what an idea!"

"All the treasures of the world," said Mr. Hetherington breathing heavily. "Do you still think I was mad when I said such a thing in my hands put Della on a level with the reigning houses of Europe? And you've let it be taken from under your very nose?"

He paused, and raised and lowered both his hands. "By heaven!" he said with a great oath, "I'll get it back if I have to follow the thief to the ends of the world!"

"Well, she is at the police station, I suppose," said Della looking at Hugh with a new expression, for she began to think she had been doing him injustice in the light of this explanation of Elira's recent presence there.

"You should have searched her here," said Mr. Hetherington. "She may easily have got rid of it on her way to the police station; very likely some accomplice would be waiting."

"I wanted to search her," said Della, "but Hugh would not let me."

"A nice mess you've made of it between you!" exclaimed Mr. Hetherington. "Fancy letting the woman walk away with such a secret under your very nose!"

"But I'll get it back," and all that fierce and passionate blind obstinacy that formed the very basis of his character seemed to show in his face. "I'll get it back if I have to follow her to the end of the world."

"We had better go to the police station," said Hugh, who felt constable and bewildered.

"But she ought to be waiting," said Della, "the room, and she may have stolen something."

The constable looked embarrassed. "There's a female searcher at the police station to attend to that, miss," he said.

"Oh, but I could do it," said Della, "I'm a woman, and I know what I'm doing."

"Don't you dare touch me," said Elira fiercely.

"Better leave it to the female searcher," recommended the constable.

The footman appeared, all excitement. "Four wheeler at the door, miss," he said.

"Come along, young woman," said the constable, holding Elira by the arm and marching her towards the door.

A mist seemed to swim before Hugh's eyes. He saw that Della was watching him. As the constable was leading her through the door, Elira looked back at him. Hugh thought his brain must burst, it seemed so swell as if all the blood in his body had rushed to it and yet he knew he must not stir nor give the faintest sign. The effort by which he stood quite still and motionless was an effort greater than he could ever have made when his life hung upon a blow or his speed.

"Oh, but I have a moment," Della cried, "ought we not to come, too, to charge the woman?"

"Oh, yes, miss, certainly," the policeman answered, pausing and looking back. "Certainly, miss. High Street police station, miss. You will come at once will you not, miss?"

"Certainly, we shall both come," said Della, glancing at Hugh.

The policeman and his captive disappeared into the waiting cab.

Della looked again at Hugh and he looked back at her. Something in his expression daunted her, and yet her moody anger and suspicion were not yet satisfied.

"Well," she said, "well, Hugh, you seemed interested in that young woman?"

"There is more in this than you understand, Della," said Hugh, trying to speak as quietly as he could.

"So I believe," said Della.

She turned as if to leave the room and then turned back to face Hugh. In another moment the storm would have broken; when the door was flung open and Mr. Hetherington, who had returned just in time to see the four wheeler driving away, burst into the room.

"What's all this?" he shouted. "I've given James the sack. Has some one been here while I've been out?"

"Only for a minute," Hugh began, but his uncle interrupted him.

"A minute's enough," he shouted, and ran across the room, and hurled himself at the great safe near the fireplace. "It's open," he screamed as he pulled at the handle. "I left it locked."

He flung the door wide and for a moment searched within like a man distraught.

"Gone!" he yelled suddenly. "My God, they've got it at last!"

ington, giving him a keen glance, "you think if we succeed you will have quite earned Della's hand—and fortune?"

"We can discuss that point when we have succeeded," said Hugh coldly, and it struck him suddenly that Mr. Hetherington, entertaining such dreams as he did of a royal future for Della, when this secret of the diamonds should be fully in his hands, had consented to their engagement simply as a temporary measure and probably in the hope that Della, finding no opposition to her whim, would grow tired of it. Hugh thought this very likely, too, and he was almost grateful to his uncle as he continued, "All I ask at present is that you should give instructions to your people to back Logan up in every possible way if it is known we have Hetherington's support, Logan will be able to pull through without much difficulty."

(To be Continued)

## FARMER WHO PROSPERS

"More in the Man Than There is in Land," is a True Saying

It is no unusual thing to see farmers who live side by side, on farms of equal size and fertility, who are as far apart as the poles when a comparison is made of the result of their year's work.

"One farmer will show a fine balance, the other will be farther in debt, and on the surface there seems to be no reason for the difference."

The saying "There's more in the man than there is in the land," is as true as gospel. One man thinks ahead and has everything in readiness for the putting in and gathering of crops; the other man spends half his time at the corner grocery, telling the loafers how things ought to be done, and offering valuable suggestions as to how the government should be conducted.

The farmer who prospers is the one who spends his rainy days fixing up tools, reading farm papers and thinking out plans for future work.

There are no idle days on a farm that is run profitably.

A tool house or workshop is a splendid investment on any farm, and where no separate building can be devoted to this work, it is often possible to have a corner of the barn fitted up as a workshop, and no time is better spent than in fixing up machinery, sharpening tools and making such repairs as can easily be made at home with a little outlay of money for necessary equipment.

It is a problem whether it is worth while to buy second hand tools at sales. Sometimes the purse does not permit buying first class farm implements, and a man with mechanical skill can often get good use out of second hand machinery, but there is an inspiration about having new implements that is an incentive to care for them that is utterly lacking when the term is an on the second hand plan.

Wild Cattle in England

Herds of Animals Which Overran Country in Caesar's Time is Protected in Private Park

Lord Tankerville has given the Royal Zoological Gardens in London a pair of his wonderful white wild cattle, a receipt of which was given to the society, says the Toronto Star, that it would not dispose of the animals or of any progeny that they might have.

His white cattle form a herd absolutely unique, and have been enclosed in the huge park around the castle of Chillingham, at any rate since the beginning of the last century, and probably even still longer.

They are the only survivors of the wild cattle which roamed throughout Britain in the days of Julius Caesar—that is to say, nearly two thousand years ago—and have been kept during all these long years in seclusion in Chillingham Park, where they are free from any intermixture with alien blood. Nor is there any record of the herd in Chillingham Park ever having given birth to a black calf.

The cattle are small with very straight backs and curly coats and upward directed horns. The insides of the ears and muzzles are red, while the hoofs and tips of the horns are symmetrically marked with black. They are exceedingly fierce and wild. Keep themselves in the remote portions of the park, as far distant as possible from the castle and have resisted all efforts to tame them, even in ever so slight a degree.

Now and then the herd has to be thinned out by shooting, and the shooting parties for this purpose given by the Earl of Tankerville have always proved extremely exciting. Thus, during the lifetime of the late Lord Tankerville, King Edward, then prince of Wales, narrowly escaped losing his life through a charge of one of the wild bulls while shooting at Chillingham Castle. The superb head and horns of the bull in question still are on the walls of Sandringham.

Getting Down the Swelling

For ten days I have been engaged day and night going to and from Ypres, and have had to get forty weeks where I could. Two nights ago I found a shakedown of a sort in a trench with a lot of our boys, and not 40 yards away were the German trenches.

They were crowded with men who howled and yelled oaths in German and English at us, and then someone shouted "Wait until I catch you bending."

This was followed by a ball of clay wrapped in paper being thrown into the trench.

On the paper was written, "What do you think of the Germans now? We are the boys to take the swelling out of your heads."—A London Barber, late of the Strand.

The missile caused a lot of fun, but the reply next morning was not of their liking.

We were withdrawn, and our artillery shelled them out. Many of them were rolled over with our rifles and 24 taken prisoners.

One of them was the London barber. He was a most impudent devil, but we soon cooled him down.

Mr. Pester—If this ain't the most daring, outspoken play on the stage, I'd like to see the one that is!

Mrs. Pester—Doubtless you would.

—Brooklyn Eagle.

## PRESIDENT SUSPENDER

NON-STOP EASY

### Glasgow's Narrow Escape

Was Struck at the Water Line by Five German Shells

The Times prints a letter from an officer aboard the Glasgow, giving a vivid narrative of the naval fight off the Chilean coast, in which the British ships Good Hope and Monmouth were sunk. Describing the search of the British squadron under Admiral Cradock up and down the coast for the enemy's warships, the writer says that although they could not locate them "we heard their secret and friendly wireless stations talking in code."

Coming to the battle itself, the writer says everybody was remarkably cool, as if at practice. "I cannot understand the miracle of our deliverance. None will ever. We were struck at the waterline by all five shells out of about six hundred directed at us, but, strangely enough, not at vulnerable places, our own saving us on three occasions, as we are not armored, and should not be in the battle line against an armored cruiser."

TREATY INOPERATIVE

New Fisheries Regulations to be Framed by Conference

New regulations are to be drawn up by the fisheries conference at Ottawa. To govern fishing in the boundary waters of the Gulf of Georgia and the Fraser river, whence the salmon proceed to the spawning grounds. These regulations are necessary on account of the fact that the fisheries treaty between the United States and Canada has failed to become operative according to the Canadian view. The present conditions are not such as to tend toward the conservation of the valuable fisheries of the British Columbia coast.

Canadian fishermen are under more severe restrictions than Americans. The fact that the production of the British Columbia fisheries for the last fiscal year totalled in value \$13,981,839, out of a total production for Canada of \$33,207,348, emphasizes the importance of strict conservation.

Made up in Nois

They were discussing a chap who belongs to the genus Banquet Bore. He is one of the men who are frequently heard in after dinner addresses. No man who has heard him once is present at a function where he is to be for a period of time, but slides dejectedly down in his seat.

But the Banquet Bore never gets a glimmer of the real feelings of his fellows. Obviously he imagines himself a finished orator. He raves on with his virtuous platitudes and his flamboyant schoolboy periods until the audience is on the verge of exhaustion.

As one man remarked, "It wouldn't be quite so bad if he didn't make so much noise that one can't possibly sleep."

And that reminds me, the critic added, of the story of the negro deacon who criticized his minister.

Parson, he said, I could enjoy mah religion bettah if you would jes have somethin' new to say now and then and wouldn't stamp around on de pulpit and groan so much.

Brother Brown, he said, the parson soid he was 'bout as dumb as lightning, I tries to make up in thunder.—Louisville Times.

Now Comes the Zebroid

How far wrong was the prophet who insisted that the horse had had his day appears from the entry of the "zebroid" into commercial activity as a draft animal.

A writer declares that zebras are stronger, pound for pound, than the horse, and that they are harder than their more civilized cousins. It has been found that zebras and zebroids can thrive on coarse food where a horse would starve.

Demand for horses has received a tremendous impetus on account of the European war, which is using equines so violently that the demand for a horse is just about four months.

This demand is running parallel to sales of automobiles and automobile trucks, leaving the rest of the world to make the best of old fashioned draught animals.

Even under normal conditions it has found that the horse, instead of being displaced, was merely taking up a new field of usefulness.

The invention of the automobile, therefore, is acting like other discoveries in widening the scope of usefulness and providing more convenient means for the human race.

Now comes the zebroid as a candidate for honors. He can work, and that is another way of saying that he will be given work to do.—Seattle Times.

Military Strategy

In a letter to the "Army and Navy Journal," a retired army officer says that no intelligent soldier will fire a dud round or an explosive bullet at the enemy for their boy kill.

The object of the fireman is not to kill an enemy, but to wound him. "A dead man is simply one soldier lost from his army. He is not a burden to anyone. A wounded soldier must be taken care of. Four wounded soldiers must have an ambulance with two horses and an armed soldier driver. Thirty wounded soldiers must have a surgeon, a hospital steward and ten or a dozen able bodied soldiers to aid the doctor and wait upon and nurse the wounded men."

The ambulance block the roads and delay the troops, especially the artillery and the supply wagons. When a man is hurt, everyone is anxious to get him at once to a doctor. If the troops on the firing line are not well disciplined, and a soldier is wounded, there will be three or four soldiers who are willing and anxious to carry him to the rear. For every soldier wounded, the line loses four soldiers, and a hundred men wounded means that four hundred men are lost to the firing line, for they never rejoin their regiments until the battle is over."

Appropriate

A wealthy but miserly baronet was celebrated for having a magnificent decorated dining room, while his wife and her friends were very few. A celebrated wit was invited to dine on a certain occasion, and the host asked him if he didn't think the room elegant.

"Yes," was the reply, but it is not quite to my taste."

And what change would you make?" asked the host.

Well, answered the wit, if this were my house, you know, I would have, looking at the ceiling, less gilding and, here he glanced curiously at the table, more carving.—Tit-Bits.

Are you going to Gladys's birthday party?

What birthday is she celebrating this time?

Her twenty-fifth.

Oh, I was there last year.

## A WORLD-WIDE CONTEST FORSEEN

Prohibition Issue is Raised by Military Measures Adopted by Four Nations

The political battles between the "drys" and the "wets," like the age long strife between the storks and the frogs, is never entirely settled. Sometimes the "drys," as the advocates of compulsory prohibition are called, win a partial victory over their sworn enemies, the "wets," who are opposed to all summary legislation. Again the pendulum swings the other way. Just now the "drys," encouraged by recent successes, are arranging to make prohibition the one great paralyzing and determining issue of the next presidential campaign, says the New York Herald.

They are encouraged in this by important happenings abroad as well as at home. Abroad they point to the action of Russia, which, by ukase of the Tsar, has suppressed the use of vodka and other alcoholic drinks, with results said to be astounding. Not only has mobilization of the Russian soldiery been more complete than ever expected, but the economic conditions in Russia have improved immensely, it is said.

France has suppressed the absinthe traffic and is now determining whether or not to suppress the use of wine. England has been considering a proposal to abandon all alcoholic drinks except that of malt liquors, and the advice of Lord Kitchener to the English soldiers on their way to France to eschew hard liquors is recalled.

The action of these four great nations brought about by reason of war, may bring into politics a great world's movement to prohibit the manufacture, importation, sale and offering of alcoholic beverages among the people of all nations the "drys" aver.

So much for conditions abroad. At home the "drys" find them equally encouraging. Undoubtedly the extension of "votes for women" territory has added considerably to the number of recruits to the "dry" cause. Last month Colorado, the pioneer woman suffrage state, adopted by the majority of 11,572 a statewide prohibition amendment to its constitution. In Illinois, Oklahoma (which adopted prohibition in 1907), Kansas, South Dakota, Oregon and Montana prohibition and female suffrage together are a strong combination which the "wets" have to oppose. In Pennsylvania two of the three candidates for United States senator came out for prohibition this year, and the defeat of Governor Cox for re-election in Ohio is ascribed by many to the solid support of the "drys" who are numerous in Ohio, Sandusky and Hamilton, in favor of the so-called republican opponent.

More important, perhaps, is a political way that this is the strongest condition sentiment of the South which has replaced New England as the "dry" territory. Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi, North Carolina and West Virginia are now prohibition states. Kentucky, the home of the blue grass and the tobacco, has adopted prohibition, and the planter in the same section, and in Texas, where whiskey has always been a popular beverage, statewide prohibition fell short only 7,000 of being adopted in 1911, and Texas is a state which casts 300,000 votes—mostly democratic.

Henceforth a battle of the "drys" has been a series of separate fights in individual states against the "wets" who have been able to send forward heavy reinforcements at each point attacked. Henceforth the "drys" are to wage a noteworth battle, "win or lose" for an amendment to the federal constitution which, if adopted, will make the whole United States "dry."

Their ambitious scheme is, mechanically at least, less impracticable and chimerical than might appear at first glance.

Irrigated Farms

Much Land is Being Taken up in the Irrigation of it.

One of the big features of Canadian Pacific work in the west is that in the case of the irrigation farms the company is now being repaid for its original outlay. In many other directions, great sums have been expended—sums which could not be tagged with the remark, "profits but not losses."

The company builds a million dollar station the structure is necessary; but the money is, in a sense, lost. That is, you must have the station, and a palatial station, too; but there is no direct return from it. The reclaimed farm lands at once almost began to be profitable, when the farmers were settled by the sturdy farmers of whom not a few have made considerable profits. The number is being constantly added to the year round, for the land department of the company takes no holiday. At least, not to the seeming, for every week the figures are issued and they show that business goes on all the time, as the western American farmers are always ready for a deal by which they stand to gain as the Canadian lands, while equally good as the American, are just about half price, so that the American farmer has his Canadian farm and a pretty goodish bit of money in his pocket at the same time.

Roughing Cattle is Poor Policy

In wintering young cattle many farmers make a mistake by attempting to carry them through without any grain at all. This is termed roughing them through the winter, and is considered by some as an economical method of feeding, when the facts are they lose more in growth than all their extra feed would come to. Besides it generally requires about half of the summer and the best half at that—to get these cattle back to the condition and weight they should have attained before going out on grass at all.

Ho's an unusual man.

In what way?

I asked him how the European war is coming out, and he said he hadn't the slightest idea.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1915

The several letters appearing in the CALL is resulting in much talk in the town and throughout the district and should at least result in some good and little harm. The writers so far have indulged in little that could be construed as personalities and the CALL hopes that they will refrain from anything of the kind. Correspondence on public matters is usually a good thing for any community as it shows that the residents are alive to the best interests of that community.

Why popcorn pops is not fully understood. Formerly it was supposed that the popping resulted from the expansion of oil in the kernel on being heated, but more probably it is due to the expansion of moisture contained in the starch cells. This moisture expands, when heated, with sufficient force to cause an explosion of the cells and the kernel turns completely inside out, enveloping the embryo and hull. Probably the expansion of the air inside the seed coat plays some part in the process.

### Why England is Fighting

Writing to The Boston Transcript, the other day Professor Barrett Wendell, of Harvard University—and one of the most distinguished men of letters on this continent—urges that in view of the United States note to Great Britain on the contraband question, it is desirable that Americans remind themselves of "what England is doing for them." In this connection he says that nowhere else has been so summarized than by Mr. G. W. Prothero, of the Quarterly Review, in his pamphlet entitled "Our Duty and Our Interests in the War."

In brief, he names five things: 1, national honor, inasmuch as England has guaranteed the independence and neutrality of Belgium; 2, the right of small states to independent existence; 3, the cause of constitutional liberty and popular government; 4, the cause of European peace, of the organization of the state on a Pacific basis against militarism and all that it implies; 5, national existence, for the "aim of Germany is clear; it is to hold back Russia, to crush France, and then to subjugate Great Britain."

"If," says Professor Wendell, "Mr. Prothero's opinions be as I believe them, worthy of confidence and respect, there can be no doubt that any influence which should just now weaken our fundamental sympathy with England—whatever our own good reasons for discontent—is an influence hostile to the nobler traditions of America."

We believe that Professor Wendell voices the judgment of clear-thinking Americans who will not let their politicians carry that the issue for which Britain is standing, far transcends mere questions of temporary trade difficulties.

### Close Bars at 7 p.m.

The Herald would suggest to the license department of the Alberta government that hotel bars throughout the province might well be closed every evening at seven o'clock during the continuance of the war. This suggestion is made quite apart from any general question as to the merits or demerits of a license system and has nothing to do with the question of prohibition. It is submitted as a matter of good business policy of Alberta. The Herald believes that the government would have the endorsement of most if not all good citizens in bring it about.

On several occasions lately this paper has drawn attention to the temptations in the way of young men who are in camp hire, and too many of whom were to be found in uniform in the hotel bars. The Herald has also urged on the public the duty of refraining from treating soldiers or in any way tempting them to drink. This, however, is only one phase of the question. It is a singular fact that whether the times be good or bad, the hotel bar seems to take its toll, and since the war began it has taken a heavier toll than can be afforded by those who have paid it. It has also been commented upon that contributions from hotel keepers to the patriotic fund and other public movements have been noticeably, chiefly by their absence. The hotel bar does not believe that "it is more blessed to give than to receive." Manitoba has put in an early closing law and it is said to be working well. The Province of



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## A CONTINGENT ASSET.

The Court Didn't Appoint a Receiver  
to Administer It.

A woman's way of getting around trouble, especially her ability to answer a question without giving any information, is well known, particularly to the members of the bar that have had occasion to cross words with her on the stand. A woman with a well developed sense of humor once foiled the persistent attempt of W. H. Chalmers, editor of the American Lawyer, to elicit information in supplementary proceedings. He told the story of the failure himself.

"I had been admitted to the bar but a short time and was a full specimen of the average theory student, practicing law, law school graduate. How joyously were the commands of the managing clerk obeyed! Here was the looked for opportunity to demonstrate my ability in the subtle art of swerving a recalcitrant witness a woman!"

"Of the two, I fancy, however, that it was the lady who was more self possessed when the proceedings opened. She was a dressmaker and had been used for duty by a dry goods firm. The examining dragged its slow length along, revealing no points until finally came the omnium gathering query asked as a finisher.

"Have you any property of any kind or nature, real or personal, or any right or interest in property that you have failed to mention?"

"Perhaps it was my time she disliking. At any rate, her eyes snapped. 'Well, I've got what you mean, you wouldn't call an interest, but it's almost as good. It's an expectation. Most I answer!'"

"If you please," I was encouraged. "Well, you see, it's this way. I've got two sisters, and both of 'em have married finely. Now, neither one of them begins to be as good looking as I am."

"Yes," she had me puzzled.

"Well, I really don't see why I shouldn't have the same show."

"It is needless to say that there was no receiver appointed to administer this 'asset.'"—Chicago Record-Herald.

## A CONFIDING CONSTABLE.

The Way He Helped the Housemaid  
Repel the Burglar.

A good fellow in bold at the expense of a constable in rural England, says a writer in the London Telegraph.

Not long ago a young and pretty housemaid arrived at the big house of an English nobleman and it was observed that our friend's best often took him to the house and he was seen to reënter his abode, but suddenly his true face appeared to run amok for a time.

One might be called rather later than usual. It was dark, and his face grew grim as he saw what he had to do.

His doubts, however, disappeared when he suddenly declared that she would take him into her confidence. She had overheard the particulars of a plot to break into the house and steal the diamonds.

"Now, Jim," she said, "here's a good fellow for you. The burglar knew where the plate was kept, so we've shifted it. What I want you to do is to get into the plate cupboard and wait till they come and open the door. Then you'll have 'em."

Jim jumped at the chance and half an hour later he was crouching in the cupboard. The burglar came, as expected, and promptly set to work on the outside of the cupboard door, and he grasped his staff and waited.

After some minutes waiting he resolved to take a cautious peek. But the door was fast, securely screwed on the outside by the burglar.

When Jim eventually round the house and was released from his prison in the burglar's net, together with the pretty housemaid (a confidante), had disappeared. Moreover, the constable's position took a good deal of explaining away.

Awkward, but No Champ.

One there was a pretty woman who came upon a huge ostrich in the desert.

"Foolish bird," said the pretty woman. "You cover your head with sand and think you are out of sight."

The huge ostrich laughed. "My dear madam," he chuckled, "there is nothing foolish about that. Don't you cover your head with sand and think you are out of sight?"

"My dear madam," he chuckled, "there is nothing foolish about that. Don't you cover your head with sand and think you are out of sight?"

Mom!—The ostrich is an awkward bird and eats horsehoe, but he can hit back to other ways than with his big feet.—Chicago News.

Oddity of Dreams.

"Nobody ever feels pain in a dream," said a psychologist. "Tragic, terror, grief—these emotions stand as no pains in dream as in reality. But physical pain, no. I have interrogated 2,500 persons, and none of them ever suffered dream pains. Yet they have dreamed of dreadful motor accidents, torments, death. One young girl, indeed, dreamed time and again of being eaten alive by cannibals, yet even to this horrible nightmare she felt no pain."

Get Even With the Clerk.

Mr. Jawback—The gown is not becoming to you, and it is expensive. Why did you buy it? Mrs. Jawback—Because the clerk looked as if he thought I thought I couldn't afford his Cleveland Leader.

He that rises again quickly and continues the race is as if he had never fallen.—Miltonian.



## You Should Worry If

it were difficult to find a safe and reliable remedy for the ailments due to irregular or defective action of the stomach, liver or bowels. These ailments are likely to attack anyone; likely, too, to lead to worse sickness if not relieved.

## Beecham's Pills

are famous the world over, for their power to correct these troubles certainly and safely. They cleanse the system, purify the blood and act as a general tonic upon body, brain and nerves. Indigestion, biliousness, constipation might, indeed, cause you prolonged suffering and expose you to danger if Beecham's Pills

## Were Not On Hand

Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, St. Helena, Lancashire, England. Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

### Turkey and England

#### The Hopelessly Insecure Character of the Ottoman People

England has dealt with the Turk long enough to be aware of the hopelessly insecure character of Ottoman diplomacy. Pressed hard enough, the Sublime Porte will promise almost anything, but never willingly redeems a promise. The new White Paper, just published by the British foreign office, shows plainly enough that from the beginning of the war Turkey deliberately tried to deceive England as to her intentions. It is difficult to believe that so experienced a diplomat as Sir Edward Grey did not realize this. All the world knew that German influence was well nigh supreme at Constantinople, and that the Turkish forces on land and sea would be hurled upon the Allies whenever Germany decided that the force of Turkish neutrality was played out. Sir Edward's purpose, probably, was to delay this event as long as possible, and meanwhile to put the onus of the act where it properly belongs. Thus he accepted with a straight face excuses that were palpably false.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Miller's Worm Powders act so thoroughly that stomachic and intestinal worms are literally ground up and pass from the child without being noticed and without inconvenience to the sufferer. They are painless and perfect in action, and at all times will be found a healthy medicine, strengthening the infantile stomach and maintaining it in vigorous operation, so that, besides being an effective vermifuge, they are tonic and health giving in their effects.

**Loose and Finders**  
A lawyer having offices in a large office building recently lost a cuff link, one of a pair that he greatly prized. Being absolutely certain that he had dropped the link somewhere in the building, he posted this notice:

"Lost—A gold cuff link. The owner, William Ward, will deeply appreciate its return."  
That afternoon, on passing the door whereon this notice was posted, what were the feelings of the lawyer to observe that appended thereto were these words:

"The finder of the missing cuff link would deem it a great favor if the owner would kindly lose the other link." — Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

**Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.**  
Just tired of him? asked the lawyer. The actress nodded. Well, I wouldn't advise you to sue at this time. The war is crowding everything else off the front pages.—Philadelphia Ledger.

What's become of the great basso, De Calori?  
He's honking for an auto livery.

## SUFFERED EVERYTHING

For Years, Restored To Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Canadian women are continually writing us such letters as the two following, which are heartfelt expressions of gratitude for restored health:

Glanford Station, Ont.—"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and never found any medicine to compare with it. I had ulcers and falling of womb and doctors did me no good. I suffered dreadfully for years until I began taking your medicine. I also recommend it for nervousness and indigestion." — Mrs. HENRY CLARK, Glanford Station, Ont.

Chesterville, Ont.—"I heard your medicines highly praised, and a year ago I began taking them for falling of womb and ovarian trouble.

"My left side pained me all the time and just before my periods which were irregular and painful it would be worse. To sit down caused me pain and suffering and I would be so nervous sometimes that I could not bear to see any one or hear any one speak. Little specks would float before my eyes and I was always constipated.

"I cannot say too much for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills, for there are no medicines like them. I have taken them and I recommend them to all women. You may publish this testimonial." — Mrs. STEPHEN J. MARTIN, Chesterville, Ontario, Canada.

## BANK OF MONTREAL

### War Conditions Reviewed

Mr. H. V. Meredith and Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor Speak of Its Effect Upon the Country

With a world war in progress, and unprecedented conditions existing, the annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal this week attracted more than the usual attention for it gave an opportunity for the shareholders of the bank and Canadians in general to hear the views of two of Canada's most celebrated bankers—Mr. H. V. Meredith and Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor.

Both gentlemen reviewed the situation in very able fashion and it is interesting to note that both expressed the view that Canada was weathering the storm with a certain degree of success.

After pointing out the fact that the bank had greatly increased its position during the year, Mr. H. V. Meredith, the president, said:

"The outbreak of hostilities brought about the collapse of the whole financial fabric, the closing of the bourses and a world-wide financial cataclysm. For a time, at least, a condition of well-nigh general insolvency was threatened."

"Britain's command of the seas was undoubtedly the chief factor in bringing a recovery of confidence, but great credit is due to the government and their able financial advisers for their bold and statesmanlike views of the situation and their prompt action in meeting the crisis, as well as to the Bank of England for the courage and activity with which the plans of the government were carried out."

**Situation in Canada**  
After giving an exceedingly instructive review of the world position, Mr. Meredith said of Canada that agriculture was prosperous, but a general suspension of new undertakings is apparent. At the same time he thought that as regards unemployment our position will compare favorably with that of other countries.

Mr. Meredith pointed out that fortunately it has not been necessary for Canada to resort to a moratorium and closed his remarks in the following words:

"War and other adverse conditions are bound to retard our progress. A period of rest and recuperation may be expected, but the future depends to a great extent upon the spirit with which the people meet the changed conditions. Economy and prudence in the matter of expenditure, and an earnest effort to increase production of exportable articles, will in time usher in an era of active trade and renewed prosperity."

**Stands Strain Well**  
Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, after pointing out that the Bank of Montreal was 75 years old, spoke of the great stability of the institution and later reviewed Canadian conditions as a whole and by each province.

Speaking of the war's effects, he said in part:

"The outstanding result has been the instantaneous stoppage of the supply of British capital to which we had become so accustomed that slight was too frequently lost sight of. It was only natural that we should use the money market for the seven months ending 31st July was \$17,000,000. Since the outbreak of the war the flow of such capital has ceased."

**Our Own Resources**  
How to face the loss of this money and continue to expand were serious problems. Sir Frederick said we were now getting a little money from the States, and added:

"It is obvious to everyone that we are cast upon our own resources, that we are on trial, and that our future development will depend in no small measure upon the conditions in which we emerge from this trying ordeal. The longer the duration of the war, the more will the colonial props of the empire, including Canada, suffer, and good will have to be made of our energies will be turned to the development of our great natural wealth, particularly our vast agricultural resources and we can then look forward with confidence to eventually emerging from present conditions a wiser people with our affairs on a healthier, more normal and sounder basis."

**Big Gain in Assets**  
The Bank of Montreal, itself, came through the trying year with flying colors and its total assets are now \$259,400,000 compared with \$244,700,000 a year ago. An interesting feature of the statement is the fact that deposits are considerably higher than they were last year. Deposits bearing interest are now \$154,500,000, an increase of \$10,000,000, while non-interest bearing deposits are \$42,000,000, a loss of \$3,000,000. This shows a net gain of \$7,000,000.

The bank's profits for the year were \$2,496,000, compared with \$2,648,000 a year ago. While this is a small fall, it is insignificant compared with the fine results achieved in fortifying the bank's position.

**A Big Surplus**  
It is noticed that the bank loaned the Dominion government \$5,000,000 during the year and also loaned over \$9,000,000 to cities, towns and school districts to help them over a period that made the raising of money through debenture issues exceedingly difficult.

Another interesting item is the fact that the bank gave the Canadian Patriotic Fund \$100,000.

After making the usual liberal allowances the bank carries forward into next year \$1,232,000 compared with \$1,046,000 the year previous.

**Bank Men at Front**  
Not the least interesting statement made at the meeting came in a reply Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor made to a motion of thanks to the staff. He said:

"We have on active service 162 fine athletic young men, the best in the land, and double the number would gladly go to the front could they be spared, and meanwhile hundreds more of those on our nominal roll are drill-

ing. Those with the colors will surely be a credit to Canada and this bank, and may I add that those who remain behind are foregoing their holidays and doing the extra work devolving upon them cheerfully and ungrudgingly."

## The Prophets Do Not Agree

Opinions of Experts Differ Widely as to Probable Duration of War in Europe

War prophets are as numerous as weather prophets, if not more so. And they are quite as diverse in their views as the gentlemen who tell us, with such cocksureness in each case, just what kind of a winter we are to experience. Those facts, while they may add interest to speculation on the subject, are of no material assistance in reaching a satisfactory conclusion. The reader of these forecasts is left at the end quite as much in doubt as at the beginning.

A glance over some of the statements with reference to the probable duration of the Old World conflict must inevitably impress one with the amazing differences of opinion on the part of those who may be called experts in military and political matters. Thus a general of years and discretion, high in the confidence of his government and holding a prominent position on the French general staff, has said that the war will come to an end within three months, "not by force of arms, but by force of hunger, together with exhaustion of other means of carrying on the war." These utterances appear in the Paris Gazette. Seemingly as a direct offset, the Berlin Kolnische Zeitung puts forth a statement showing the resources of Germany and Austria and asserting that the two countries can if necessary put in the field a fresh army of 18,000,000.

From other quarters come various estimates as to the length of the war and the condition of the belligerents. The Russian Herald, organ of the Russian ministry of war, believes operations against Austria will be successful before the winter sets in, but adds that the campaign against Germany is more serious matter and may not be brought to a successful conclusion before "early summer." Germans, as a whole, appear to be more cautious or more reticent than some others, yet they are not wanting in suggestions on the subject. The King of Bavaria, whose troops composed an important part of the German force, in addressing some cadets at Munich told them "the war will last a long time, but we shall not rest until the enemy is beaten off the battle field and we have secured a peace that will protect us against attack for a long time to come."

Field Marshal Brettevich, of the Austrian army, quoted in the Massager, of Rome, has said: "Next spring England can put another army into the field, but it will not be enough to defeat our belligerents. Our collected forces, but in 1918 no more can possibly be raised. The entrance of neutral nations into the conflict will rather prolong than shorten the war."

This idea conforms closely to that of a French officer, name not given but mentioned as one of the most distinguished commanders, who is reported by the London Mail as saying the Germans cannot be driven beyond the Rhine before February, 1918, and peace will not be concluded before 1917. The London Standard issues this warning: "The foolish talk of the war being practically ended and the Germans already hopelessly beaten is unworthy of serious consideration. People and should be severely discounted. Germany is still (unfortunately for the world) possessed of the most formidable war machine that has ever existed."

In addition to these predictions and comments there are many others of widely varying tenor, some forecasting an early peace and others placing the end of the conflict in the indefinite and more or less remote future; and there is equal diversity as to the terms upon which agreement will be reached. Summed up, it appears that the shrewdest of observers is actually at a loss to see to the end of the great conflict shall terminate.—Troy Times.

**Sample of German Inhumanity**  
A valued correspondent in England tells us of an instance of German inhumanity actually witnessed by a Dutch newspaperman.

Three captured British soldiers, mere lads, not long from the soccer football fields, were lying on the floor of a railway driven truck, dying from bayonet wounds, inflicted by their captors.

Some three hundred German infantrymen had just received their supper. The lads had not been fed since their capture two days before. The Kaiser's men kept up a constant stream of abuse at the British prisoners, and several of them again and again pushed their soup under the noses of the starving, dying men, crying out "Do you want dinner, pigs?"

In all that company there was not one man of sufficiently compassionate or even decent feeling to minister to the dying boys in any way.

German culture is certainly an amazing thing, as it has exhibited itself in the present war!

You'll have some explaining to do when you get home, won't you?

No, replied the member of Congress. I'm not going to explain. I'm going to let my constituents argue matters out among themselves, and then take the side that seems to have the most advocates.—Washington Star.

What sort of a fellow is he? A trouble maker. He seems peaceable enough. I know; but he's the sort of a blundering clump that denies all the lies you've told your wife.

Wood—That was a peach of a look in your eye at that party last night. She has awfully good taste. Dood—Yes, the bill proved that.

## Brave Deeds Under Fire

British Firing Line Wiped out by German Artillery

A wounded officer, now in hospital in London, gives the following vivid account of the experiences of himself and his men under the fire of German artillery at 800 yards range:

"Our regiment," he says, "was ordered to advance and attack the enemy, who were reported to be retreating. We marched along a flat road for some distance, and then came under a fairly long range artillery fire, which caused us to extend."

I saw a wood on my front which seemed to offer some cover from the shells, so I led my men towards it. We then entered the wood, and had quite a lively time driving out the German infantry.

The enemy are no match for us in this kind of fighting, and the men enjoyed thoroughly the work of hunting up the Germans, whom they shot down like rabbits. When we reached the outskirts of the wood we came under a terrible artillery fire from the enemy's guns, which were only 800 yards away. I withdrew my men under the cover of a ditch, and then moved towards the left to find out what had happened to Captain B— and our other platoon. I met two stragglers, both wounded, who said the platoon had been completely wiped out and Captain B— seriously wounded.

I took eight men and again moved to the outskirts of the wood, where I found a perfectly flat turnip field stretching away towards the enemy. About 300 yards off I saw a line of our infantry lying flat on the ground, and made my way towards them. No sooner did we leave the cover of the wood, than the enemy's guns opened on us. I shall never forget traversing those 300 yards. The enemy's guns were only 800 yards away, and they fired with extreme accuracy.

It seemed impossible that my little party could escape. Three were almost immediately hit but we others kept on, and reached the line lying in the open. Half a platoon were extended, at five paces.

To my horror I found all were dead or wounded except three men, who were keeping perfectly still. I found the subaltern, Lieutenant B—, on one knee, with one hand resting on the ground just in the attitude of a runner who is waiting the signal for the start. A shrapnel bullet had pierced his leg.

I went to the extreme right of the line to cut off the pack of a man who was very badly wounded and had been calling out for assistance. I heard a shell coming and instinctively put up my arm to guard my face, and tried to throw myself on the ground. But I was too late. I felt a terrific blow, just as if someone had hit me with a giant red poker. I was spun round and seemed to go on spinning, and then fell to the ground. I thought I had been killed, as I felt a violent blow in the abdomen.

Then I discovered that my right arm was broken and useless. It was bleeding freely. I looked at my stomach, where I felt the greatest pain, but, to my great relief, saw no blood.

As long as we lay quiet the enemy's guns did not fire, but directly anyone moved we would get another shell right on top of us. I saw that unless Capt. B— received speedy attention he would die. I therefore collected two rifles and made a stretcher out of a great coat. Meanwhile, before moving, we cut out the packs from all the men still living, so as to give them a chance of crawling away. When those who could move saw I was leaving the firing line, they begged me not to leave them. I said: "I must take Capt. B— back, but will come again for the rest of you." We carried Captain B— almost to the edge of the wood before the enemy's guns noticed us. Then they opened fire, but we reached cover. I then got some more volunteers from my platoon and four stragglers, and these brave fellows crawled right up to the firing line and carried others out under a heavy fire. Several were again hit on the way.

I then found that a bullet had cut the ring of my belt and carried away the hilt of my sword. I lay on the ground for a few minutes, and then the enemy commenced to shell us again. I got up and ran as hard as I could towards my left. I felt this would be safer, and that I might get out of the line of fire. I only went a few yards when I fell from exhaustion and hurt my bad arm horribly.

After a short time I again got up and went on running, only to fall every twenty or thirty yards. Shortly after I came to a road with a small bank, and as the enemy's shells were falling freely, I lay down. A first aid man then came up and looked at my wound. I said to him, "Help me to the wood, and then, if possible, get me to the rear." He replied, "The doctors prescribe that all wounded must be first dressed in the firing line." This seemed very funny to me at such a moment when at any moment either of us might be hit by another shell. The gallant fellow then proceeded to dress my arm, under a heavy fire.

**Grants to Families of Navy Ratings**  
Separation allowances to be paid wives and families of marine reservists and all naval ratings in the Canadian navy have been arranged for and are officially gazetted. They will be available for all except commissioned officers of the Royal Navy, Canadian Navy and navy reserve and men in receipt of lodging allowances in lieu of provisions. To all officers, warrant officers and men who have volunteered for the war and at service on a seagoing vessel will be paid the allowance following:

Petty officer, second class, \$20 per month; petty officer, first class and chief petty officer and equivalent ratings, \$25; warrant officers, sub-lieutenants and equivalent ranks, \$30; lieutenants and upwards, \$40. Any amount received in payment at the time of enlistment may be deducted from this amount.

The families of married men and widowers, not officers serving in the navy, or called for service from the volunteer reserve will be paid forty-five cents per day on the same terms of payment to officers.



## WORMS

"Worry" that's what's the matter of 'em. Stomach and intestinal worms. Nearly as bad as diphtheria. Cost you too much to feed 'em. Look bad—bad. Don't physic 'em to death. Spohn's Compound will remove the worms. Improve the appetite, and tone 'em up all round, and don't physic. Acts on glands and blood. Full directions with each bottle, and sold by all druggists. SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

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ROYALITE OIL is best for all uses  
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Winnipeg, Calgary, Regina, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa.

**No Birds in Battlegrounds**  
One of the war correspondents has noted the complete absence of birds from the battlegrounds of Northern France and the consequent profusion of spiders and other creepy crawling things. Birds always desert scenes of heavy gunfire; and, what is more, they often do not return for many years. All birds left the theatre of war in South Africa, and it is only now—fourteen years later—that they are returning. Meanwhile South Africa has suffered from a veritable plague of ground insects, "beetles" as they call them over there. It is not supposed that the African birds left the country, but that they merely retired to some remote and peaceful part of the veldt.—London Chronicle.

**Didn't Know When He Had Enough**  
Mr. Nag's was late in arriving for his supper.  
Well, what kept you so late? demanded Mrs. Nag's, her war signal displayed.  
I stopped to read the bulletins, faltered Mr. Nag's.  
The bulletins? What was on the bulletins?  
Why, all about the fighting—fighting, fighting with fine scorn, don't you get enough fighting I do, Why, yes, my dear, I guess I do, he responded meekly.—Springfield Union.

**Covering the Case**  
Judge Cavanaugh, of Atchison, tell this lawyer story.  
An Irish lawyer was attorney for a man charged with murder. Addressing the judge, the attorney said: "Your honor, I shall first absolutely prove to the jury that the prisoner could not have committed the crime with which he is charged. If that does not convince the jury, I shall show that he was insane when he committed it. If that fails, I shall prove an alibi." —Kansas City Journal.

**What have you there, son?**  
Ten beans.  
Beans? Do you mean dollars?  
Yes.  
Why don't you call money by its right name?  
Ain't beans a good enough name for money?  
Not for you. You never plant any.  
Fred—My dear Dora, let this thought console you for your lover's death. Remember that other and better men than he have gone the same way.  
Bereaved One—They haven't all gone, have they?

## STIFF, ENLARGED JOINTS LIMBER UP! EVERY TRACE OF RHEUMATISM GOES!

**Even Chronic Bedridden Cases are Quickly Cured**

**Rub on Magic "Nerviline"**

Nothing on earth can beat good old "Nerviline" when it comes to curing rheumatism.  
The blessed relief you get from Nerviline comes mighty quick, and you don't have to wait a month for some sign of improvement.  
You see Nerviline is a direct application; it is rubbed right into the sore joint, thoroughly rubbed over the twitching muscle that perhaps for years has kept you on the jump. In this way you get to the real source of the trouble. After you have used Nerviline just once you'll say it's amazing, a marvel, a perfect wonder of efficacy.

Just think of it, five times stronger and more penetrating than any other known liniment. Soothing, healing, full of pain destroying power, and yet it will never burn, blister or destroy the tender skin of even a child.  
You've never yet tried anything half so good as Nerviline for any sort of pain. It does cure rheumatism, but that's not all. Just test it out for lame back or lumbago. Dees, what a right line cure it is for a bad cold, for chest tightness, even for neuralgia. Headache it is simply the finest ever.  
For the home, for the hundred and one little ailments that constantly arise, whether earache, toothache, stiff neck, or some other muscular pain—Nerviline will always make you glad you've used it, and because it will cure you, keep handy on the shelf a 50c family size bottle; it keeps the doctor's bill small; trial size, 25c; all dealers, or the Catarthzone Co., Kingston, Canada.









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### WALL STREET GUARDS

How Detectives Haunt New York's Financial District.

#### PROTECTING ITS MILLIONS.

There is No Display of Uniformed Police, but the Bags of Gold and the Bundles of Bills and Securities Are Closely Watched by Keen Eyes.

More millions of dollars are carried through Wall street every day than any other thoroughfare in the country sees in a week, and yet to the casual observer at least the great financial center boasts fewer policemen and detectives than the average city boulevard. The explanation is in the "boasting." Wall street is not obstructive in its methods of guarding its money, but it guards it nevertheless. The apparently idle individual lounging along just behind a bank clerk hurrying to ward the subtreasury, with a suit case in his hand, is an armed detective. The man loitering on the curb and that other seeming workman riding on the tail of a wagon creaking under its load of canvas bags are detectives and very much alert to what is going on for the clerk with the suit case is carrying a small fortune in paper money, and the truck's load is \$2,000,000 in gold.

Wall street long ago learned that unseen guards were far better than a display of uniformed police, for they do not attract a crowd of curious, says the New York Tribune. Moreover, the unknown guards can watch bank clerks as well as bank thieves. Under the present method a bank clerk has the comfortable feeling that a million or two have been entrusted to him, while at his heels may tread a detective who sees that the money reaches its destination in safety; then he is swallowed up in the crowd, and neither clerk nor crowd is aware of his existence.

A few years ago an express company sent a large consignment of cash to Wall street in wagons guarded by men carrying rifles. The caravan attracted such a crowd and advertised so widely the sending and receiving of riches that the company never repeated its experiment of a show of force. Now, millions are shipped across the city in open trucks, with only a "helper" on the seat beside the driver. But both driver and helper are heavily armed, and on the sidewalk keeping pace with the wagon are two or three unobtrusive individuals who are special guards and known for their ability to hit whatever they shoot at.

In the vaults of the New York subtreasury is "pernaps" \$350,000,000 in money, and yet one sees few guards around the building. But the guards are there and doubly awe inspiring because they are unseen and unknown. A clerk in shirt sleeves lounges for a minute in the corridor while a hand truck piled high with canvas bags is dragged into the building. The canvas bags are filled with gold, and the "clerk" is an armed detective. Each canvas bag, by the way, weighs eighteen pounds and contains \$5,000 in gold. A wagon backs up to the curb. It, too, is loaded with white bags, much splashed with mud from their journey from some steamship dock. Two or three clerks stand idly on the sidewalk, and a hatless man paces the corridor while the bags are being hauled into the building—more gold here and more detectives, but so unobtrusively is the whole work carried on that no crowd is attracted to the scene.

But for all the seeming indifference the subtreasury is an arsenal and fully prepared to deal either with the individual robber or the collective mob. High up between the Doric columns that flank the Pine street entrance to the building are two apparently small holes. One notices the heavy iron door and the stout iron grilles, but not the holes in the masonry. And yet those holes are the real terror to possible thieves or mobs, for they are fitted with tripmines, and their purpose is to permit the dropping of dynamite bombs upon the heads of rioters should they storm the building.

But these bombs are but a small part of the system of defense. Scattered around among the clerks in the various rooms are open pine boxes, each of which holds a half dozen revolvers. The boxes are so placed as to be within reach of the clerks at all times, and the clerks know how to shoot.

It is up under the roof of the building, however, that the real arsenal is to be found. It contains at present a hundred Springfield rifles, twenty of which are fitted with bayonets, and 12,000 rounds of ammunition. Close by are four Gatling guns mounted on their tripods and provided with 20,000 rounds of cartridges. Besides these are a hundred Colt revolvers, with 1,200 cartridges, and, most awe inspiring of all perhaps, 1,500 bombs are ready to be dropped through those holes over the entrance on the heads of any "undesirable" persons who insist upon entering the building.

Under the eaves on the Nassau street front of the building the windows are equipped with steel shutters so designed that they may be projected from the wall and give shelter to marksmen who with their rifles could sweep Broad and Nassau streets clear of human beings in a few minutes. Although these weapons are never used, they are kept in perfect order.

By no means is all the gold of Wall street kept in the subtreasury. In the vaults down in the basement of the Stock Exchange building are stored millions of securities, and twice each day, in the morning and again in the evening, trucks back up to the curb, and trucks filled with bonds and securities of all kinds are carried out of

### LOCAL and GENERAL

Sell your old accounts! We will buy them. Send them today! Cown Mercantile Agencies, Calgary.

The ice harvest is good this season, but the balmy chinook of the past week has made the ice men get a hustle on.

Mrs. J.E. Ostrander is quite ill in a Calgary hospital, but latest reports are that she is improving.

Mrs. S. A. Hall returned on Monday from a Calgary hospital and is rapidly convalescing from her recent severe illness.

The big Underwear Sale starts on Tuesday next, Jan. 28th.

Mrs. C. L. Farrow was taken to Calgary Sunday afternoon for medical attention. While it is hoped she will soon recover, latest reports are that there is practically no change in her condition.

Mrs. Markley of Queenstown has purchased from her son, Leo Willis a quarter section of 22-18-22 and a quarter section of 21-18-20 for the sum of \$3,600.

Mr. W. G. Smith of Aberdeen, Scotland late of Gleichen, Alberta, passed away on the 28th of Dec., 1914. Mr. Smith it will be remembered was on the Hardwick Ranch south of Gleichen and left there for his home about 18 months ago in search of health. His friends around Gleichen who always knew him as "Jimmie" will be very sorry to hear of his death as he was most popular, especially with the cowboys. Mr. Smith had been very ill and for sometime before Christmas was confined to his bed. The funeral took place at Aberdeen on the 31st. December.

### U. F. Annual Convention

(Continued from Page 1)  
assembled to pass some measure setting forth a legal share to every married woman in the division of the estate; also

"Be it enacted, that no deed or mortgage, be legal without the wife's signature."

PROVINCIAL ORGAN  
Gleichen Union, No. 96—  
"Whereas, the Grain Growers Guide, the official organ of the organized farmers of the three western provinces has and is doing a great work for all farmers in Canada, and

"Whereas, the paper has so much to publish which is of vital importance to the farmers of the Dominion as a whole that the farmers of Alberta find the Guide has not sufficient space to spare for local matters which are also of great importance to the farmers of Alberta, therefore

"Be it resolved that we, the United Farmers of Alberta, select some paper which is now published or one that will be published within the province, to be used as a local provincial official paper.

SURTAX ON VACANT LAND  
Brightwood Union, No. 417—

"We believe that all revenues should be raised by a direct tax on land values. Also that a special

surtax of 25 dollars per quarter section be levied upon all vacant farm lands, and a special surtax of \$50 per quarter section upon all individuals holding more than a section of land, and \$10 per quarter section if held by a corporation.

"Any individual holding more than 12 quarter sections of land should be charged a special surtax of \$1 per acre."

MUNICIPAL BANKS  
Strathmore Union, No. 58—  
"Whereas, the banking monopoly in Canada is one of the greatest detriments to the promotion of farming industry in Western Canada;

"Whereas the present laws governing the banking system in Canada are all along the line of establishing and maintaining a monopoly;

"Be it therefore resolved that we respectfully request the provincial government, whilst asking the Dominion government to modify the present banking act to suit the purpose, to amend the municipality act so as to allow the use of rural municipal bonds, when voted upon by ratepayers, to the amount of 10 per cent of the assessable value of the lands in the rural municipality, as a fund for the municipalities to each own and operate its own bank under a special act to safeguard the general run of the business, and under control of inspectors appointed outside of party politics, the profits of the municipal bank to be used for any expenditure in the municipality which the ratepayers might decide. The banking bonds of the rural municipality are to have priority after the bonds which the present municipality act provides may be used for development work in the municipality, and which amounts to 5 per cent of the assessable value of the lands."

U.F.A. POLITICAL PARTY  
Gleichen Union, No. 96—

"Resolved, that this union is of the opinion that the time has come when the U.F.A. should nominate a parliamentary candidate in each rural constituency whose sole aim will be discarding partyism to vote for the interests of the people."

BRIBERY  
Fairgrove Union, No. 337—

"Resolved, that we respectfully request the federal government to consider it a criminal offence against anyone offering a bribe of any sort, but the receiver of the said bribe be exempt from prosecution.

"As we think under these circumstances, bribery would be more easily detected and the offender brought to justice."

POLITICAL CAMPAIGN FUNDS  
Holden Union, No. 49—

"Resolved, that the government stand the campaign expenses of any candidate as a member of parliament, who gets the nomination at a convention where 10 per cent of the voters of the constituency are present and that the government give a true account of where the campaign fund comes from and how it is used, the candidate running for parliament also to give a true account of how much money he got, and how and for what purpose it was spent."

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President  
ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager JOHN AIRD, Asst. General Manager  
V. C. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, \$13,500,000

### BANKING BY MAIL

Accounts may be opened at every branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce to be operated by mail, and will receive the same careful attention as is given to all other departments of the Bank's business. Money may be deposited or withdrawn in this way as satisfactorily as by a personal visit to the Bank.

GLEICHEN BRANCH. J. CAMERON, Manager

### High Power Gasoline

Coal Oil. Engine Oil, Etc.  
AXLE GREASE, CUP GREASE, ETC.  
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W. C. REAZIN, The Oil Man. OLUNY

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Galt, large lump \$6.60 per ton delivered

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All kinds of Cartage work Solicited.

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We move anything with two ends

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are the outfitters for men

We have a full line of Jaegar, Watson & Stanfield underwear, all weights, also a full line of Slater Shoes, Overshoes. McPherson Lightning Hitch Hockey Boots. See the new Stetson Hats in the latest fashion. A call will be much appreciated.

### The Hicks Trading Co.

Mens' Outfitters

## New Man in The FIELD

Prepared to pay CASH for  
**FAT CATTLE**  
and  
**FAT HOGS**  
at any point in Alberta.

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